

Merald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,619 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1975 Established 1887

Israel Is Seeking A Huge Increase In Aid From U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Israel has asked the United States for \$4 billion in economic and military assistance for the next year, more than three times what it currently receives, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Adat Sees 'Act Possible' With Israelis

Paris, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said today that he was prepared to a peace agreement with Israel and softened an earlier demand for a degree of Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory within three months.

In a wide-ranging interview in the newspaper Le Monde, Sadat also was highly critical of the Soviet Union and reasserted his faith in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a Middle East peacemaker.

But he criticized recent remarks by Mr. Kissinger suggesting that the United States could intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf to secure oil supplies. "Henry was wrong to use such language. The greatest policy of the last century is inconceivable in today's world," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian President was interviewed in Aswan, the resort upper Egypt, where he has just included two days of talks with the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr. Sadat asserted that Israel intended to launch a preemptive war, and said that the Arabs did not do the same if they deem it necessary. Syria, he said, is fully armed and Egypt was capable of inflicting heavy losses.

Nevertheless, I want to assure that my strategy is peaceful. "I am ready to conclude a peace agreement with Israel, and respect all commitments deriving from it."

Mr. Sadat said previously that he was willing to sign a peace agreement with Israel in return for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinians. The statement to Le Monde was in the context and did not represent a sharp change in Cairo's policy.

The Egyptian leader appeared to take the edge off remarks that he had made in which he would everything into question if he were no Israeli withdrawals within three months.

Mr. Sadat had insisted that the Arabs must pull back from the Golan Heights and the West Bank Jordan in the next stage of settlement.

He told Le Monde today, "If, as I said, it is necessary, to wage successive withdrawals, the main thing for us is to maintain the dynamics of peace. The situation is explosive and must hurry. Otherwise, the war will happen."

Mr. Sadat also said that the Israeli attack on the Orly airport was aimed at "staging his impending visit to me."

Mr. Sadat will arrive in France Monday for an official visit.

LO Tells Swiss of Adherence to 9 Conventions
GENEVA, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Swiss Foreign Ministry said today that it had under study a bid the Palestine Liberation Organization to be recognized as a party to the four 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of victims.



INSPECTION TOUR—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski (center) checking a helicopter while making a check of security measures at Orly Airport yesterday.

At Request of France

Iraq Lets 3 Only Terrorists Land

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Iraq allowed three Arab guerrillas, involved in an unsuccessful attack on an Israeli jumbo jet in Paris, to land in Baghdad today in a commended French airliner.

The Iraqi News Agency said permission had been granted only because the plane was running out of fuel.

"This is the first time that the Iraqi authorities have allowed a plane to land carrying armed persons or others who have carried out a hijack or similar action," the news agency said.

In Paris, Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski demanded that the world community agree on a code of punishment for international terrorists, the Associated Press reported.

(The statement was the first by a French official of his rank against terrorism and evidently marked a hardening of France's attitude. Mr. Poniatowski is a trusted confidant of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and evidently made the statement with the President's approval.)

"I wish there to be an agreed international position that would allow the punishment of terrorist-killers—there is no other word for them," Mr. Poniatowski told newsmen. "Agreed and collective implementation of such measures would, notably, permit courts in countries where such attacks are staged to place their perpetrators on trial."

Mr. Poniatowski's strong statement stopped short of demanding that Iraq extradite the terrorists to France.

The three Arab gunmen tried to fire a rocket Sunday at an Israeli airliner taxiing at Orly Airport, then fought with police and seized 10 hostages for 18 hours. They were later, in exchange for the hostages, given a plane which flew them to Baghdad, where they were arrested.

The abortive attempt was the second at Orly in six days. It left 13 persons wounded.

The guerrillas had first landed in Baghdad late yesterday but took off again, demanding to be flown to Jiddah, in Saudi Arabia.

Airport sources there said they were refused permission to land, and returned to Baghdad after airports in other Arab countries shut down to keep them from landing.

The three-man crew of the commandeered Air France Boeing 707 were in good health and later flew the plane back to Paris. The jet landed at Orly tonight.

Ford Says He'll Veto Rationing of Gas Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Ford, declaring that he would veto a mandatory gasoline-rationing plan, said today that if Congress implements his economic and energy proposals, "we ought to see a turnaround" in the economy, by late summer.

Rationing would be an inequitable, unworkable and superficial approach to the U.S. energy problems, Mr. Ford said in a nationally broadcast news conference.

He also said that he would sign a proclamation this week imposing a sliding scale of tariffs of up to \$3 a barrel on imported crude oil.

Mr. Ford announced the tariff plan last week, and said it would be rescinded if Congress followed his proposal that a permanent \$2-per-barrel levy be placed on both domestic and foreign crude oil. These fees, combined with other energy proposals, would increase retail gasoline prices by about 10 cents a gallon.

He defended his package of economic and energy proposals, saying they offered the best hope for pulling the country out of its recession.

Jobs Projections
The President cited unemployment projections of 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent. "Either figure is too high," he said before predicting that "my program... will remedy the situation."

"By late summer we ought to see a turnaround," he said. Most of the questions at the news conference centered on the economy, but Mr. Ford also was asked about foreign policy.

Mr. Ford made these major points:
• The danger of war in the Middle East is very serious and "in order to avoid that we are maximizing our diplomatic efforts" with Israel and Arab states. He also said it is necessary to maintain "a certain degree of military capability on all sides" and the United States is therefore supplying arms to both sides for the sake of maintaining balance.

Mr. Ford was asked about earlier statements from him and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the United States might go to war for oil in an extreme emergency. He was asked whether he would declare such a war without congressional approval.

"I can assure you that on any occasion where military engagement (was planned)... I would use the complete constitutional process required of the President," Mr. Ford said.

Asked whether Mr. Kissinger, in discussing the possibility of war, took into consideration the UN Charter's provision against the use of threats, Mr. Ford said: "I can't tell you if Secretary Kissinger considered that part of the United Nations Charter at the time he made that statement, but if a country is being strangled, and I use the word in the sense of the hypothetical question, that in effect means..."

He said one of the men was wounded in the right hand.

French Request
The Iraqi News Agency said the French Embassy in Baghdad had passed on a request from the Iraqi government for the plane to be allowed to land on its second arrival there, "as its fuel was about to finish."

"Responsible authorities took the three armed men into custody," the news agency said. It gave no further details on the fate of the guerrillas.

The Iraqi government, it said, criticized the hijacking as an irresponsible action.

"Any revolutionary struggle must take into consideration the factors of time and place conducive to whatever operations might be staged," the agency added. "Revolutionaries should also take into account factors of international relations binding the Arabs to friendly countries, such as France."

Iraq's action was taken on "humanitarian grounds," the agency said, and so as not to give "any excuse to imperialism. Zionist and suspect quarters to harm the friendship existing between France and the Arab states in general, and with Iraq in particular."

The Arabic press today called for action to combat similar incidents.

In Cairo, the newspaper Al-Ahram described the Orly attack as "a bullet which failed to hit its target and hit the Arab chest." Such acts "directly help" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



President Ford

Communist insurgents. Mr. Ford said that whatever steps are taken would be within "our constitutional and legal procedures," thereby indicating that the White House would consult Congress and not act unilaterally.

He confirmed that the administration would ask Congress this week or next for an additional \$800 million in military assistance for the South Vietnamese government.

The request is being made, Mr. Ford said, against the backdrop of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong limited offensives in South Vietnam. He said North Vietnam had infiltrated the South with substantial military personnel and weapons and its forces were attacking cities and provincial capitals.

He described American assistance as "essential for Vietnamese morale as well as security."

The request for additional aid probably will encounter stiff resistance in Congress. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana has announced that he will oppose any further aid to Vietnam.

He said it is his judgment that detente with the Soviet Union will be continued, broadened and expanded because it is in the best interests of both sides. He said he is disappointed that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Although Easing in December Last Year's Inflation In U.S. Tops '46

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (VFP).—The inflation rate subsided somewhat in December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today, but the cost of living in all of 1974 rose 12.3 per cent, the most in any year since 1946.

The bureau said its consumer price index, a weighted average of all retail prices, went up seven-tenths of 1 per cent last month. That is a large increase by historical standards, equal to an 8.7-per-cent inflation rate if kept up for a year.

But it was a small increase by last year's standard, and another sign that inflation may be giving way to the recession.

The bureau also reported today that wages kept pace with prices in December for the first time since June. For the year as a whole, however, the purchasing power of an average hour's earnings, as measured by the bureau's hourly earnings index, declined 2.5 per cent. Wage rates went up 9.2 per cent, but salary earners nevertheless lost ground.

The bureau said that sugar prices rose the most last month. Prices of milk, electricity, gas, soap and household items made of paper also pushed the index up, as did rising public transportation fares. Prices fell for beef, fresh fruit and vegetables, clothing and used cars.

Groceries prices generally went up seven-tenths of 1 per cent, the least since last July. Prices of all commodities other than food—the prices most sensitive to the declining demand that has come with the recession—went up only four-tenths of 1 per cent, the least all year.

The cost of services rose nine-tenths of 1 per cent, about the same as in October and November. All the percentage increases except for services are adjusted by the bureau to take account of normal seasonal shifts in prices.

The consumer price index is based on a monthly survey of the prices of about 400 items normally bought by an average wage earner on clerical work. The survey covers about 18,000 establishments in 39 metropolitan areas. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kelley Denies Misuse of Data

FBI Admits Keeping Files on Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—FBI Director Clarence Kelley acknowledged today that his agency maintains files on members of Congress that include unsubstantiated allegations volunteered by the public. But Mr. Kelley denied that such information is misused.

Chairman Don Edwards of a House Judiciary subcommittee said that Mr. Kelley had denied the existence of such files as hearings last year.

Rep. Edwards, D-Calif., made the assertion in announcing that he has invited both Mr. Kelley and Attorney General William French Smith to testify about the files at open hearings starting on Jan. 30. Mr. Kelley says he welcomes the opportunity to appear at the hearings "to dispute fallacious remarks" on misuse of information on members of Congress.

"This issue was raised by my subcommittee with the director of the FBI, Mr. Kelley, last year in hearings held on Feb. 28, 1974," Rep. Edwards said in a statement.

"At that time the director and his aides were closely questioned about the entire subject and the existence of personal or political files on members of Congress was completely denied," he said.

Rep. Edwards said Mr. Smith and Mr. Kelley will be asked "to lay out the full and complete story of these activities."

"The subject is much larger than the FBI's maintaining files on members of Congress," Rep. Edwards said. "No American's personal or political life is the concern of a government agency."

Charges that the FBI is improperly "soliciting information about members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning them as 'erroneous and without any basis in fact,'" Mr. Kelley said, in a statement issued today.

"In this latter category," he said, "unsolicited information received from time to time making allegations concerning members of Congress as well as other individuals in public and private life. If such allegations appear to relate to matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, they are appropriately investigated."

"If such matters do not reasonably appear to relate to the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, a reply letter is addressed to the correspondent advising him that his communication was received, but that the matters related to do not appear to come within FBI investigative jurisdiction."

"Congressmen are treated substantially the same as any other citizen concerning whom the FBI may receive information," Mr. Kelley said.

"The policy of the FBI is that information concerning members of Congress is collected when members are the subjects or victims of an investigation or a specific background check is requested concerning the suitability for nomination to a position in the executive or judicial branches," the FBI chief said in his statement.

However, he said that the FBI retains unsolicited information about members of Congress in case such information should prove useful if the congressman in question is considered for appointment to a position in the executive or judicial branches of government.

But Mr. Kelley said such information is never used to influence the judgment or action of any member of Congress.

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In Mountains Along Border

Iraqi Artillery Duels With Kurds, Iranians

RUWANDIZ, Iraq (Reuters).—Rebel Kurds backed by Iranian artillery are fighting in this mountainous corner of northeastern Iraq to prevent government forces from pushing them over the border.

The Iraqi Army, including thousands of Kurds fighting the rebels, is clearly in control of all key centers and roads throughout the mainly Kurdish areas of northern Iraq.

A six-day tour of more than 900 miles through the north—mostly by car and the rest by helicopter and jeep—produced no sign of rebel forces or guerrilla attacks.

Most of the rebels, who rejected Baghdad's plan for limited autonomy last March, have been driven back during the last 10 months of fighting to a thin strip about 50 miles long against the Iranian border, stretching south along the snow-covered mountains from Haj Omran.

2,000 to 5,000 Rebels

Iraqi generals say most of the rebel forces, which they put at 2,000 to 5,000 at the most, are on the Kalaka Mountain and in the surrounding area, halfway along the road between this small town and Haj Omran, on the Iranian border.

The rebels, led by Mullah Mustafa Barzani, concede that they have received arms and other help from Iran. Iraq accuses Iran of using Gen. Barzani's followers to keep the Iraqi Army

boiled up in the north, spilling the development of the area and hindering economic and political progress.

Gen. Sayed Hammo, commander of Iraqi forces in the north, said that Iranian artillery units were bombarding Iraqi positions near here from across the border and he charged that there were two regiments of uniformed Iranian troops, firing 130-mm field guns and ground-to-air Hawk missiles at positions 10 miles inside Iraq.

Gen. Mowsem Lefta, commander of the Iraqi forces in the Ruwandiz sector, said that his artillery units were engaged in daily duels with the rebels and the Iranians. On the road from Ruwandiz to the Zhusak Mountains the valley echoed with the sound of artillery and machine-gun fire.

Last March, when renewed fighting broke out after a four-year truce, the government in Baghdad said that this time its forces would eliminate Gen. Barzani, labeling him as a "selfish reactionary." Later in the summer it said the rebels, who want Kurdish self-rule, would be crushed by the end of the year.

Asked why the huge and well-equipped Iraqi Army was apparently having difficulty crushing the rebels, Gen. Lefta said that the Iranian border, Gen. Lefta

put the responsibility squarely on Iran.

Within a Week
"Now it all depends on the Iranians," he said. "If they withdraw their support, we can finish the rebels off within a week. If the Iranians increase their support, I suppose there could be war between our two countries, but that would also of course depend on other political factors."

The rebels have said there are more than 65,000 front-line Iraqi troops in the north, backed by more than 200 field guns and 500 tanks, but Iraq would not comment on these figures.

Nor were any details available on Iraqi and rebel casualties. The rebels say they have killed more than 6,000 and wounded more than 9,000 Iraqi soldiers since March, against their own battlefield casualties of around 550. Iraqi commanders say that about 20 per cent of the government forces are Kurdish. Hundreds of Kurdish militiamen were seen on the roads and in villages near and at the front, dressed in their traditional baggy trousers, black-and-white fringed turbans, gaily colored belts and carrying automatic rifles and submachine guns.

Ghost Town

Ruwandiz is now almost a ghost town, with only a few inhabitants. Many of its houses are hickories about 20 per cent of the government forces are Kurdish. Hundreds of Kurdish militiamen were seen on the roads and in villages near and at the front, dressed in their traditional baggy trousers, black-and-white fringed turbans, gaily colored belts and carrying automatic rifles and submachine guns.

An Iraqi soldier said that rebel or Iranian artillery had last shelled the town four days earlier, and that the shelling was continuing sporadically. The rebels have said the damage was caused by Iraqi bombing before Ruwandiz fell to government forces last summer. Ruwandiz is 25 miles from the border. The Iraqis say Iranian 175-mm guns have a range of 23 miles, putting the town just out of range, but it is well within the range of the 130-mm units that Gen. Lefta said were being fired from positions well inside Iraq.

Iraq Reported to Ask Russia For Artillery to Match Iran's

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Iraq has turned to the Soviet Union for heavy artillery to match the guns being used by Kurdish and Iranian forces inside northeastern Iraq, Arab sources said yesterday.

The urgent request by Iraq for new Russian artillery, advanced MIG fighter-bombers and, according to a report that could not be confirmed here, surface-to-surface missiles, appears to reflect growing military troubles for Baghdad, which has been forced to begin calling up 36 and 37-year-old reserve officers to replace Iraq's losses against the Kurds, the sources reported.

The sources, who are well acquainted with the 10-month-old civil war being waged between the Kurdish forces of Mullah Mustafa Barzani and the Baghdad government in Baghdad, confirmed Beirut press reports Sunday that a large new Iraqi-Soviet arms deal has been concluded.

A new Iraqi effort to get Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to halt his military support for Gen. Barzani's forces collapsed Sunday when talks between the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers in Istanbul ended without results.

The Shah is reported by Arab sources to have told Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo a week ago that while he had no border problem with Iraq that could not be negotiated, he saw no hope of reaching any agreement with the Baghdad government, which he termed a threat to the entire region.

Two Iranian artillery battalions possessing heavy howitzers are operating inside Iraq with the Kurds and have brought in anti-aircraft guns for their own defense, according to authoritative reports. Iranian soldiers are also reported firing heavy artillery at Iraqi forces from border positions.

The Iraqis, who rolled the Kurds back toward the border with a major autumn offensive before the Iranians stepped in to

Ford Says He'll Veto Any Bill On Mandatory Gas-Rationing

(Continued from Page 1)

The trade agreement was rejected by Russia, but said he hopes to continue to work for such an agreement and possibly eliminate things in the trade bill which brought Soviet rejection.

Mr. Ford said that the administration would ask Congress to restore credits and nondiscriminatory tariff status for Moscow without tying them to Jewish emigration.

Speaking of the amendment seeking to ease Soviet emigration as well as a \$300-million ceiling on credits, Mr. Ford said, "Those kinds of limitations in my judgment are harmful to a President in the execution of foreign policy." He also included congressional efforts to suspend military aid to Turkey in his criticism.

He acknowledged that he was "horrified" by the prospect of a \$30-billion deficit this year and a \$40-billion next year, but said the red-ink budget is necessary to pull the nation out of its recession.

"It is the right medicine for our current illness," he said.

He said he is in the process of analyzing whether there should be an extension of his amnesty program for draft resisters and deserters. "I have not made a final decision on that point," he said.

As Mr. Ford answered questions, Democratic Capitol Hill plan- ners made efforts to block the implementation of Mr. Ford's oil tariff program and talked of a rationing plan instead.

Without directly mentioning the Democrats, Mr. Ford said he had studied rationing as an alternative, but said it "was the wrong solution to the problem" because it does not spur the development of other sources of energy.

Discussing the possibility of Congress voting a rationing plan, Mr. Ford said, "Gas rationing would provide an inflexible answer to a problem that has to be solved by some new initiatives." He declared that rationing would hamper rather than help the economy.

Mr. Ford rejected suggestions that he delay the oil tariffs. "The sooner we start that, the better it will be," he said of the levies he can impose by executive order.

The President said that if the United States continued its dependence on foreign petroleum, more than half the nation's oil requirements would come from abroad by 1985.

He said the United States imported about a third of its needed petroleum last year, when the Arab oil boycott and price rises helped plunge the economy into recession.

"The disruptions we suffered then would be a small taste of what we might experience" under a future embargo unless the coun-



SOVIET VIEW—A cartoon in Pravda recently carried caption: "Shh! They are CIA agents spying on members of the commission investigating CIA activities." Characters formed in black are the Russian initials for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Seen as Counter to Soviet Influence

Chou Hopes Japan-U.S. Ties Remain Close

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has expressed the hope that Japan and the United States maintain close ties.

Meeting in Peking yesterday with Japanese statesman Shigeru Horii, Mr. Chou said, "I would hope that Japan and the United States maintain close relations, Japanese correspondents reported.

Mr. Horii, a key member of the Cabinet of former Premier Eisaku Sato, is in China as a guest of the Peking government.

Mr. Chou was reported to have told Mr. Horii that "it was significant that former President (Richard) Nixon visited China and President Ford visited Japan."

The secretary of state last visited Tokyo in November, when he accompanied President Ford on his state visit to Japan and also on his way back home from

Peking, where the secretary conferred with Mr. Chou and other Chinese leaders after Mr. Ford met with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok.

The reports from Peking said that Mr. Chou received Mr. Horii in a hospital in the Chinese capital. The 76-year-old Premier has been in poor health.

Mr. Chou also was quoted as saying that he welcomed Japanese Premier Takeo Miki's statement pledging better relations between China and Japan.

Major Policy Aim

PEKING, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Mr. Chou's advice to Japan to keep close ties with the United States reflects a major aim of Chinese foreign policy—to isolate the Soviet Union—observers here said today.

Mr. Chou also urged Japan to think carefully before becoming involved in Soviet plans to develop and exploit mineral-rich Siberia.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa went to Moscow to negotiate the long-delayed Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, at the same time as Mr. Horii went to Peking to see Mr. Chou.

As Australia's Economy Dips, So Does Whitlam's Popularity

SYDNEY, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's political future is increasingly in doubt.

The opposition Liberal and Country parties will have two opportunities this year—in May and November—to force an election by denying the government access to money through their control of the Senate, the upper house of Parliament.

At this point, Mr. Whitlam's standing is at its lowest ebb both in his Labor party and in the public at large.

There is a strong possibility that if the economic situation worsens, Mr. Whitlam may face a challenge to his leadership of the party, with Deputy Prime Minister James Cairns the leading contender for his job.

It is just over two years since Mr. Whitlam led Labor to its first national election victory in 33 years. He was hailed then as the party's redeemer and the country's first leader of international stature since Sir Robert Menzies retired as prime minister in 1959.

But this week, as Mr. Whitlam ended a 39-day tour of 14 nations, he was being cast in the press here as willful, irritable, intemperate and lacking in judgment.

Two public displays of ill humor during his European tour prompted some of the adverse comment. Critics also took him to task for being a way from Australia at a time of deepening economic recession.

The economic situation is Mr. Whitlam's most serious problem. Last week the government announced that the number of unemployed had risen to 267,000, or 4.53 per cent of the work force. Depression, were a severe blow to the prestige of the Labor party, which is pledged to a policy of full employment.

By the end of this month the number of Australians out of work is expected to exceed 300,000, raising the unemployment rate to 5 per cent.

In a 1972 election speech, Mr. Whitlam said Labor's first goal would be to "restore genuine full employment." The number of registered unemployed declined from 100,000 in 1973 to 80,000 early in 1974, but then increased to the present level.

Inflation, which hit 20 per cent

last year, remains a problem. The figures, the highest since the Bank of New South Wales reported early this month that the economy displayed an "unaccustomed slowness, falling growth and increasing rate of inflation."

The report criticized the government for tending to aggravate the rate of inflation in "pursuing its social and political objectives regardless of the condition of the economic fabric."

Mr. Whitlam has displayed an uncharacteristic public prevarication as the economy has deteriorated. In Italy he pushed away a television camera held by an Australian cameraman.

When an air carrier struck a bridge in Tasmania earlier this month causing at least nine deaths, Mr. Whitlam, then in The Hague, said at a news conference that "it is beyond my imagination how any competent person can steer a ship into the pylons of a bridge." A day later he apologized.

A newspaper columnist said the "wild improbability of his comments from abroad" on the bridge disaster "left his colleagues in Australia writhing in dismay."

Mr. Whitlam arrived in Canberra today at the end of his world tour. He is expected to report to the nation in a radio and television broadcast tomorrow night.

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Kissinger Ruling Awaited on C-130 Planes for Libya

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Pending a policy ruling by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the State Department has held up delivery of eight C-130 cargo planes purchased by Libya for \$70 million, officials said yesterday.

The planes were manufactured by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and are being held at a Marietta, Ga., plant. Libya also was said to be interested in purchasing a \$200-million air-defense system, buying computer from Westinghouse and radar from the Northrop Corp., and these transactions also are being held up.

In addition, Libya hopes to purchase \$100 million more in cargo aircraft.

The officials said that export licenses were not granted for the eight planes and the delivery will have to await an overall improvement in U.S.-Libyan relations. They said a "policy decision has to be made by the secretary of state and it is under continuing review."

Italian Voting Age

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies tonight approved, on the first reading, a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18. A second vote in the chamber and two votes in the Senate are required for enactment.

After Progress in East-West Talks

Summit on European Security Likely for Summer, U.S. Says

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that enough progress had been made in the East-West Conference on European Security to allow the United States to begin planning for a final meeting next summer of the heads of state and government of the 35 participating countries.

That meeting, which would be held in Helsinki, would involve the ceremonial acceptance of a declaration of East-West relations, including the ratification of the post-World War II boundaries of Europe.

Until last month, administration officials said, negotiations in Geneva on a final document to be submitted for signing by the 35 governments had gone on at such a plodding pace that the United States could not conceive of a summit meeting as a grand finale.

While the Soviet Union has been pressing for a summit meeting, the West has insisted that there must first be progress on such other issues as free exchange of information and contacts between the people of Western and Eastern Europe.

According to officials here, sufficient progress was made in the latest session, which ended Dec. 30, to warrant the expectation that an ultimate formal meeting could be held some time between June and September in the Finnish capital. The talks resumed yesterday.

Two of the highest hurdles overcome at Geneva, the officials said, involved contacts between people and the circulation and exchange of printed, filmed and broadcast information. Texts of these provisions have been deposited as provisions.

He did not specify what concessions by the East were involved in overcoming the hurdles in December.

Officials said that one of the chief advances had been the acknowledgment by the Soviet bloc of the "right of peaceful change" of national frontiers. Until last month, the Soviet Union had refused to accept such a principle.

The summit meeting that now appears in prospect, a U.S. official remarked, will "codify East-West détente."

"The sheer size of the contemplated summit," he said, "would outstrip the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which assembled the eight major European powers of the day and 30 minor duchies." It would also go beyond the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919, when 27 states were represented.

Administration officials noted that in the initial area of negotiations the representatives of the East and West had reached agreement on 7 of 10 "principles of primary significance guiding the mutual relations of participating states."

The agreed principles were listed as those governing sovereignty, equality and respect for the right inherent in sovereignty, the viability of frontiers, the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the withholding of force, the threat of force, nonintervention in internal affairs and fundamental freedoms.

The European Security Conference said he expected the Helsinki meeting to be "a landmark event culminating nine years of East-West exchanges."

Latin Nations Attack U.S. Trade Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Sixteen Latin-American countries have attacked the new Trade Act as "discriminatory and coercive."

The attacks were made yesterday in the Permanent Council, a 14-member Organization of American States, mainly on grounds that the act excluded Venezuela and Ecuador from preferential tariff treatment because they are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Only the U.S. representative spoke in defense of the act, though some Caribbean delegates urged further study of the legislation. There was a rare show of unity by the Latin-American spokesmen.

The special meeting of Permanent Council, the governing body of the OAS, was called by Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru to denounce the problem for countries of Latin America, and for inter-American relations in general, created discriminatory measures of economic character.

Venezuela's delegate, Jose Maria Machin, called the trade "deplorable negative and discriminatory," and complained that country with which "we had best relations has subjected to a discriminatory law."

U.S. exports to the United States, mostly oil, amounted to \$1.7 billion in 1973.

Salvador of Honduras, a country would not attend the meeting, scheduled for Buenos Aires in March, because cannot participate in a dialogue under the threat of coercion.

The Buenos Aires meeting would be the third in a series of conferences held outside the framework of the OAS since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal in Mexico City last February for a "new hemisphere dialogue."

The countries voicing objection to the trade law were Argentina, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia.

Terrorists Land in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

ed enemy plans," Al Ahr said.

French Safety Measures

PARIS, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Fontanowski announced the following measures to be immediately applied at Orly, Roissy and Charles de Gaulle (Roissy) airports near Paris and prospectively extended to all old French airports.

• Airport terraces now open; visitors will be closed to the public.

• Grillework currently standing about two meters high around airports will be raised by the meters.

• Surprise searches will be made of visitors and passengers in airport lobbies.

• Security forces will be armed with high-powered rifles.

• Police will be told to stay on sight at anyone obvious making an attack.

• Plans generally targeted at Palestinian or other extremists will be given more surveillance.

• Airport workers will be given special badges restricting the access to areas other than the in which they work.

• Special X-ray equipment, detected weapons in luggage will be installed in all airports.

Jury Option End For U.S. Women

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court, changing its mind after 13 years, ruled today that women may not be given special exemptions from jury duty.

Justices overturned a 19 decision which said that states were free to keep women off juries unless they volunteered to serve. Only Justice William Brennan dissented today.

The ruling was a victory for advocates of equal legal treatment of women. Defendants equally wanted the court to rule that automatically treating women as different from men in jury selection was unconstitutional, as the court did just that.

Israel Asks U.S. Aid Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

to ask for \$1.5 billion in military assistance not only for the fiscal year beginning July 1 but for the next two fiscal years.

Israel has considered asking its supporters on Capitol Hill to press for a \$4.5-billion authorization in military aid over three years, but were advised that such a large sum would cause problems, given the current recession in the United States. The Israelis were advised to limit their request to one year at a time.

Allon Comments on Talks

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (AP).—Foreign Minister Allon said yesterday he had found understanding "in principle and in practice" for Israel's position in its talks with President Ford and other U.S. officials.

Returning from an 11-day visit to the United States and Britain, Mr. Allon said this understanding included economic and military relations.

Sadat and Elits Confer

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—President Sadat held talks in the southern resort town of Aswan today with Ambassador Elits, the Middle East News Agency said.

Burma Teachers Slain

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Rebel tribesmen have killed 18 teachers in the southern part of Shan state in eastern Burma, a government newspaper said today. It said that the rebels shot the teachers last month after accusing them of dabbling in politics.

**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION
IN RUSSIA**

This week in TIME
on sale now

A Still Perilous Narrow Ocean

When Shakespeare, in "King Henry V" sought to show the high-upreared and shutting fronts of those two mighty monarchies, England and France, on the stage, he had to charm the narrow seas for the audience, to give it gentle pass. "For if we may," he wrote, "we'll not offend one stomach with our play." Since that time, many stomachs have been offended by the perilous narrow ocean that lies between Dover and Calais, and many have wondered, looking from the heights of Boulogne toward the white cliffs across the channel, whether there might not be a better way than ship, or Hovercraft, or plane, to link two neighbors, to join Britain to the Continent. And now, thanks to the Labor government in Westminster, that wonder will persist.

Much has happened since the notion of a channel tunnel was first broached in Napoleon's day to make that idea at once more plausible and less urgent. The long war that made the channel an avenue of invasion and a wall against it have changed mightily in techniques and enemies. The last Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and not on the seas or the beaches; the hostility that once divided France and Britain saw their most emphatic abnegation when Winston Churchill appealed for a genuine union between the two, a common citizenship, when France was falling before Hitler's armies. There is instant communication between London and Paris by all manner of electronic devices, and the airplane provides a speedy connection for goods and persons.

Yet the channel is still there, with all its

symbolism of division, and all the practical obstacles it poses for the exchange of people and commodities in bulk. Why not a tunnel, with all that would mean in avoiding transshipment and evading the vagaries of weather that afflict both ship and plane? Well, three tubes, running more than 30 miles under the channel and provided with railroad tracks, equipment and access routes would have been very expensive, and the British government and economy is in crisis state. Even though the bulk of the cost would have been met by private financing, the government would have had to guarantee the loans and pay out a good deal to boot.

So the economic argument for calling off the tunnel project, even though it will mean some \$50 million down the blueprinted drain for Her Majesty's government (as well as for the French), cannot be quite laughed off. But the Conservatives have called the cancellation the act of "anti-Europeans and the left wing" and the disappointed French (with Concorde memories still vivid) are speaking again of insularity and "Little Englanders." It may well be that old emotional reactions played their parts in Mr. Wilson's cabinet meetings—Labor, ironically enough, has been fond of waving the scepter of the scepter's Isle at the Continent as a whole.

But whatever the reasons, the channel tunnel again is moribund, after having come closer to realization than at any time since the project was first adumbrated. And it is not only the seafaring passengers bounding over the narrow seas who will regard that as a great loss.

Repudiating Terror

Those countries which for so long chose to overlook crimes against world aviation may at last be recognizing the folly of their malice neglect. For the second time in a week, clumsy but well-armed Arab terrorists opened fire at Paris's Orly Airport, missing their Israeli targets completely but spreading injury, damage and grief among innocent and unsuspecting air travelers.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and leading Arab governments promptly denounced the attacks, a welcome change from the days when such terrorism was regarded so perversely as heroic expressions of a people's right to self-determination. The PLO, in particular, seems finally to have understood that random and cowardly violence against unarmed tourists only brings disrepute upon the Palestinian cause.

After so many years of organizing and encouraging terrorist cells, it is no easy task for the PLO leadership to change signals and enforce discipline upon their guerrillas, to say nothing of the hired guns roaming

around who may be out of any organization's control. The urgent first step, now that the days of heroes' welcomes seem to have passed, is for every concerned government to enforce the strictest punishment upon any hijackers or airport terrorists. Once the word gets around that there are no havens left for these criminals, the temptation to attack should be sharply diminished.

Those Arab and West European governments which previously resisted effective international rules for dealing with terrorists can no longer avoid seeing their own self-interest in protecting the air lanes. So far was the world community from any consensus on what to do that the United Nations General Assembly chose to postpone consideration of the issue last month; but even before next autumn's session the International Civil Aviation Organization might at last find the will among its members to enforce concerted measures against a common threat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cyprus Reminder

The devastation by Greek Cypriots of the American Embassy in Nicosia and their assault on the British bases at Episkopi provide grim reminders that the festering Cyprus crisis still packs the potential for major confrontation and war. It is doubly tragic that the new violence exploded on the very day when representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities, after months of diplomatic sparring, had hunkered down to substantive negotiations looking toward a political solution for the unfortunate island.

Greek anger was provoked by Britain's decision to allow Turkey to evacuate some 10,000 Turkish Cypriots who had taken refuge in the British base during the fighting of last summer. With good reason, the Greek Cypriots fear that the refugees will be resettled in the northern third of the island seized by the Turkish Army in its invasion of last August. In Greek eyes, this would be one more major step toward partition of Cyprus. The recent visit to this area by

former Turkish Premier Ecevit confirmed these Greek forebodings because he insisted repeatedly that the Cyprus crisis could be resolved only by large transfers of population.

Thus, as Secretary of State Kissinger prepares for a new trip to try to head off another Arab-Israeli war, he must also devote attention to preventing war between Greece and Turkey that would finally destroy NATO's already weakened southern flank, inevitably affect the Middle East balance, and risk confrontation with the Soviet Union in the eastern Mediterranean. Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have asked the Greeks for forbearance on the grounds that the United States could and would exert the necessary influence on Turkey to produce an acceptable settlement. The American Embassy in flames in Nicosia is a vivid reminder that such an effort with Ankara is long overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Attacks at Orly

Arab states must take a unified stand against violent incidents like the Orly Airport attack by Arab gunmen which injured 20 persons. The incident is like a bullet which failed its target and hit the Arab chest instead.

The matter now is not just a revolt by a certain Palestinian group, or a difference in the form of Palestinian action, but an attempt to hamper the Arab struggle, something which necessitates a joint and unified Arab stand to face these foolish acts. Incidents like the Orly Airport attack directly helped enemy plans.

—From Al Ahran (Cairo).

One-Way Détente

The obvious political question after the Soviet cancellation of the trade treaty is

what will now happen to "détente." There are certainly signs of increasing pressure, for Hanot's massive infringement of the cease-fire could hardly have been mounted without Moscow's knowledge and approval, while there are gathering clouds of confrontation in the Middle East. On the other hand, many Soviet incentives to pursue détente remain—the need to protect its back in the face of the Chinese threat, the desire to cut armaments costs, the value of technology imports from the West and the offensive political potential inherent in the whole détente idea. But the salient point is the refusal itself. All along it has been an illusion to suppose that détente could be used to achieve normality, contacts and liberalization. Used for such purposes, it is in Soviet eyes a Trojan horse, and will not be allowed within the walls.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1900

LONDON—One of the busiest men in London at the present time is Lord Londsdale, whom the government has charged with a very special mission, that of finding horses and saddles, those two most vital necessities for the rugged South African campaign. He is not looking for the hunting horse used by the upper-class Englishman, but the hardy, half-wild beast who can stand up to the rigors of the war.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1925

NEW YORK—Few composers are the best interpreters of their own works. Igor Stravinsky is no exception to this rule. Every critic who heard him conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York in his American debut praised his music and the musicians but were unanimous in their opinion that the great composer should have let some distinguished conductor take the baton rather than himself.



Decolonialism Runs Amok?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The 20th century's strongest political force is not the ideological revolution produced by Communism, the temptations of nuclear weapons, nor even the sudden discovery by developing nations of the immense value of raw materials they possess.

The strongest political force is the spread of decolonialism, not only in the traditional overseas empires like Britain's, France's and Portugal's but also in land-bound agglomerations of which the outstanding example is the Soviet Union and its bloc of East European neighbors.

Liberty is almost incapable of being rational. Its flame leaps from country to country like a forest fire. And the concept of liberty in a community rather than in an individual sense is hard to define logically.

Tiny Embers

Thus, having shed virtually all their former colonial possessions, the British are plagued with burgeoning mini-nationalism among the Scots, the Welsh and the North Irish. The French still harbor tiny embers of Breton and Basque nationalism.

And Belgium, after evacuating the Congo, finds itself being tribalized in bitter argument between Flemings and French-speaking Walloons. There is even a Jura separatist movement in Switzerland.

The idea that domination of any minorities by even centric majorities is inherently evil now threatens world order. Nigeria fought a war against its Biafran peoples on this, holding in check Africa's disruptive tide of tribalism.

The vague, romantic spirit of decolonialism—which means one thing to Eritreans in Ethiopia, yet another to Naga warriors in India or to starving Bangladeshis—could become terrifyingly explosive in the Soviet Union. Moscow is a town-minded capital and it sees the danger to itself if any form of decolonialism is allowed to run amok and break up its own system of order.

Soviet Fear

This Soviet fear is often ignored by Kremlinologists. Russia has an elemental worry that its control in eastern reaches—Central Asia and portions of Siberia—might some day be threatened. The loss of those vast areas would immediately catapult the Soviet Union from the role of superpower and, therefore, the idea would never be tolerated.

In the east, Moscow's great nightmare is that China, Japan and the United States or a combination among them might join in an anti-Soviet coalition. But a great chunk of Moscow's western and Slavic domain also privately worries the Kremlin. That is the Ukraine.

The Russians calculate that because of the plain facts of power, they will never have to be concerned about unrestrained nationalism in little Baltic lands—Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania. But the Ukraine is something else—with its huge population, rich agricultural lands, iron, industry. Moscow has tried to gain favor among the Ukrainians but without overwhelming success. The Kremlin consequently feels embarrassed.

This uneasy historic background—east and west—is an important aspect of the complex

By C. L. Sulzberger

Russian character and must always be taken into account in analyzing Soviet policies. The Soviet Union is a massive strange country: a superpower with its head in outer space, with its feet in the mud of poverty, with mighty muscles and fear in its heart.

All this relates to the current argument with Washington about permitting Soviet Jews to emigrate—as a result of American commercial and political pressures. The publication of exchanges on the subject between Secretary Kissinger and Sen. Jackson has been resented by Moscow as an embarrassment.

Wishful Thinking

The ultimate problem posed is: If Jews are allowed to depart as a result of foreign insistence, couldn't this lead to other meddling by other nations on the part of different segments of the enormous, land-bound, polyglot Soviet empire? More emigration? Or secession?

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement

By Carl F. Salans

PARIS—The fate of the Soviet-American trade agreement is a useful reminder in this post-Watergate era of the sound principle that the President and not the Congress must conduct the foreign policy of the United States. It is also an illustration of the failure of the Congress to recognize that it possesses broad constitutional powers through the wise exercise of which it can play its legitimate foreign policy role without unnecessarily trying the President's hands.

The U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade agreement was not a treaty submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. Nevertheless, as a matter of constitutional law, the President required congressional authorization in order to carry out one of the essential provisions of the agreement, namely, to grant most-favored-nation or equal-tariff treatment to the Soviet Union.

In granting the President this authority to extend most-favored-nation treatment to the U.S.S.R., the Congress attached conditions despite the fact that the agreement itself quite explicitly called for the unconditional extension of most-favored-nation treatment by each party to the other. In so doing, the Congress provided the Russians with an unchallengeable legal excuse for withholding their approval of the agreement. For it is axiomatic that by attaching conditions to what was agreed to be unconditional, the U.S. was withholding on its part of the bargain, thereby releasing the Russians from theirs.

Humanitarian Aim

The conditions which the Congress attached had a perfectly laudable humanitarian objective, i.e., to liberalize Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. But this objective could have been achieved without writing into the trade legislation conditions which violated the terms of the trade agreement.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had apparently worked out a formula with the Russians last October whereby they gave assurances that Soviet emigration policy would be liberalized once

the trade agreement became effective. From the Soviet standpoint, these unilateral assurances did not amount to an agreement. For the Russians could not admit that Jewish emigration was a purely internal affair, could properly be a subject of international agreement any more than the United States has been willing to admit that domestic treatment of minority groups in the United States is a proper subject of international treaty.

Yet, on the basis of these unilateral "assurances" given by the Russians, the United States had an "understanding" of what the Russians would do on the emigration question; and this understanding was conveyed in writing by Secretary Kissinger to Sen. Henry Jackson. It is usually part of such understandings that they should not be made public and that if they are, the contents will be denied. This rather complicated sequence of "assurances" and "understandings" short of formal agreements is a common diplomatic technique and can often prove more effective and reliable than signed and sealed paper commitments.

If the matter had been left at that point, the Congress could have passed the trade legislation without attaching conditions and the trade agreement would have entered into force. The agreement had a duration of only three years. Had the Russians not lived up to their assurances or the understanding during that period, Congress would have had it in its power to enact legislation withdrawing the President's authority to grant most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union as it had done in 1961. The President would then have been required to terminate that treatment, and the trade agreement simply would not have been renewed. Moreover, the Soviet Union would have a vested interest after three years of most-favored-nation treatment to retain its tariff benefits by continuing a liberalized emigration policy. Thus Congress's attachment of conditions was a futile and unnecessary act, since the Congress always has the constitutional power to withdraw most-

Claire Sterling From Rome:

There is nothing new about abortion in Italy. Women have been having them for centuries...

ROME—If there is one thing practically all politicians in this 99 per cent Catholic nation see eye to eye on, it is abortion. Legislatively speaking, they would not willingly touch it with a 10-foot pole. But it looks now as if they are going to have to. The issue was forced upon them last week by a small but intrepid band of political mavericks who have been trying to get themselves arrested for months and finally succeeded. Among the happy jailbirds are the young national secretary of the tiny Radical party, Gianfranco Spadolini, and five others accused of operating an illicit abortion mill in Florence. Many more are clamoring to join them in the jug, most notably the indomitable Mario Paternella, who probably did more than any living soul here to push Italy's first divorce law through parliament four years ago, and save it from repeal in a national referendum last spring.

Getting arrested may not necessarily be the only way to get action in Rome—more often than not here is no way to do that at all—but it certainly seems to be working this time.

Fascist Code

Until last week's roundup, not a single party in the capital had made anything resembling a strenuous effort to change a law still on the books here listing abortion as a criminal offense under a Fascist code imposed by Mussolini in 1928 to punish "crimes against the integrity and health of the race." In just this past week, though, four parties have committed themselves, more or less forthrightly, to some sort of parliamentary proposal legalizing, or at least de-facto legalizing, abortion. Two of the four happen to be the ones which count most: The Christian Democrats, who have ruled Italy for 30 years, and the Communists, who are supposed to be their only serious opposition. Insofar as any political predictions are possible in this country nowadays, the eventual passage of such a law would thus seem to be assured.

It would be hard to convey the enormity of such an about-face for the Christian Democrats, who would have considered any proposition of the sort unthinkable just a few years ago. It is also quite a change of heart for the Communists who, in their present whirlwind courtship of the ruling Catholic party, have been almost comically reluctant to offend its sensibilities of late. The fact that both have been forced to make sudden and painful adjustments suggests how far they have fallen behind their own people in moving toward an enlightened modern society.

There is nothing new about abortion in Italy. Women have

been having them for as long as while church and state had an eye to them. Of about a million women are having them now, Ur estimates are closer to three million, including one of ever married women in Rome. As far as the powers that be are concerned, the fact that these women do go on doing as they please would mean a loss of \$500 to \$1,000 and more if abortion, a particular sin for poorer women who cannot afford it but are able to avoid it because they know less about birth control, were to be outlawed. The operation is merely on money-grubbing or even professional midwife on the infamous "marriage" all over the place. Some of these "marriages" use primitive and unsterile instruments, including the tongs, needles, infection or rheuma brings death to an abortion woman a year. And who live through it face of going to prison for years if caught.

Not many Italian women realized until recently that might be an alternative good many do now. The ed. abortion mill that has been closed down in Florence in fact an impeccably efficient clinic. Abortions provided there for \$150 and even without charge of need. The women who for help from every corner country were usually aided by volunteer communist women's libbers or men the Radical party's aim for sterilization and abortion after being carefully by the association's members in other cities. Weeklings at these centers, helped women to overcome fears by explaining what was in store, but recent baby-sitters for the day would have to be home home. Never was a woman, an unsuccessful outdoor minister after a day, last she be found on the by some inquisitive officer, there was nothing clandestine about the clinic. On the contrary, local party sponsors did everything to let police, government know it was. They might still be not for a gleeful and local endorsement article in the Fascist press, ridiculing the Radicals of millions at the clinic, made the arrests inevitable.

No Joke

Of course, it is no joke to jail in this country ever charge; even without a warrant, a prisoner is kept waiting for years, sprung, before a sclerotic jury could get around to that is not really like this case. The reason isn't that the law being challenged among the most squallid from Italy's Fascist regime is only because of wild endorsement in high over the egregious hypocrisy suddenly trying to enforce law, which has been so extensively since the first. The supreme consideration that Italy simply isn't used to be. The Catholics can no longer count on voting obedience here, the she proved was last year's referendum on divorce, upheld by a third of the electorate means a great deal to a great many more Italian divorce did. Millions of have already had one or abortions, and are no afraid to say so.

Indeed, surprising many them are responding with the exhilarating campaign launched by the Radicals the Florence arrests.

It is no accident, then, practically every party out of the Italian government (except the neo-Fascist MSI) scrambling now to get some of abortion reform bill parliament or that the dent of the Senate Judiciary Commission himself has the team of lawyers drafting these Radical outlaws. That political response is as old as electoral arithmetic, you call it.

Farm Aides Suspend EEC Price Talks

Set New Deadline; Bonn Bars Accord

By David Hawthorn

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—European Economic Community agriculture ministers tonight agreed to drop their self-imposed Feb. 1 deadline for an agreement on farm prices.

The differences among the negotiating positions of the nine member states of the EEC were such that the ministers saw no possibility of reaching an agreement this month.

They agreed to meet again Feb. 10 for what will probably be a marathon session aimed at achieving a final agreement on farm prices for this year.

By their own admission, the West Germans were the most insistent that there should be a minimum increase in farm prices. Bonn is reluctant to agree to a price rise of more than 6 per cent before it reaches an accord with unions representing industrial workers. Wage negotiations are now taking place and the West German government does not want to give farmers an increase which could set the pattern for wage agreements with industrial unions.

The only notable achievement in today's discussions was an agreement that present arrangements for prices and subsidies should be continued until a new pricing accord is reached. It was also agreed that any new price rises should be paid to farmers retroactively to Feb. 1.

Divided on Oil Talks

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The EEC is divided over preparations for the producer-consumer energy conference that is to take place this summer, according to official sources here.

The division became apparent during last night's Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels when the British delegation indicated that it was willing to allow the community to be represented as a single body at the conference.

There was also opposition from several delegations to the list of participants that has been proposed and a general "lack of enthusiasm" for the whole idea of the conference.

Another council meeting was scheduled for Feb. 10 and 11 to try to settle the differences so that the energy meetings can go on as planned. The French have set the end of March as a target date for a preparatory meeting of producers, consumers and developing nations, with a full conference to be held in the summer.

The French are clearly unhappy with the British position on the energy conference, which they think is a way of blocking a common European energy policy. But there is a strong possibility that the lack of enthusiasm for the French plan is the Community's way of showing disapproval of the French decision to stay out of the International Energy Agency, which includes most of the principal Western industrialized nations.

The energy agency will hold its next council meeting Feb. 5-7, which means that the EEC has put off its final decision on energy until after the agency meeting. The British have both the French and EEC Executive Commission President François-Xavier Ortoli, who said after yesterday's meeting that it was wrong for the Community to await "outside orientations before reaching its own decisions."

EEC, Comecon To Hold Parley In Russia Feb. 4

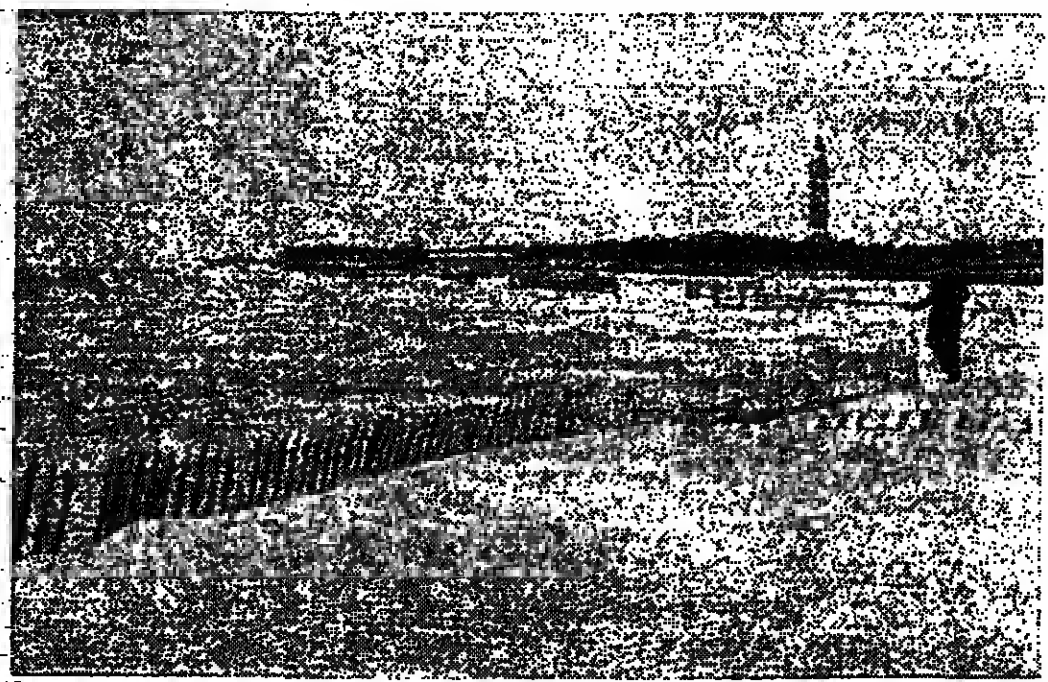
BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Preliminary talks between the European Economic Community and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, will open in Moscow on Feb. 4. A Common Market spokesman said preliminary talks would be held in Moscow on Feb. 4-6 between its chief negotiator, Edmund Wollenshtein, and Nikolai Fadayev, Comecon secretary-general. If these talks succeed, European Commission President François-Xavier Ortoli is expected to go to Moscow later.

Excess Gains Tax Planned by Poles

WARSAW, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—The Polish government yesterday revealed details of a property tax to be levied on persons—most of them in private enterprise—considered to have amassed wealth out of proportion to their contribution to society.

The tax will be calculated on such property as luxury houses, yachts and foreign cars. It may affect up to 20,000 persons "whose property came from incomes not in proportion to their real contribution of labor and whose living standards are higher than those possible for people with good salaries," a government announcement said.

With some exceptions, the tax will be imposed on property worth more than 700,000 zlotys (435,000 dollars) acquired during the last 20 years.



THE LONELY SANDS—A walker has all of Jones Beach in New York to himself.

Balking at 'Bossiness' of Paris

Andorra Fights French Curb on Its Aliens

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—France is running into charges that it is too bossy toward tiny Andorra in the Pyrenees.

Not since the late French President de Gaulle more than a decade ago besieged the Riviera principality of Monaco has France brought the full weight of its power to bear on such a small state.

Both cases involved allegations that the smaller states were allowing foreign residents to take undue advantage of tax havens.

While Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco simply backed down from their confrontation with the general, Andorra's

Grand Council of the Valleys, continental Europe's oldest free parliament, shows no such signs.

Angering the estimated 6,000 Andorran citizens is a recent decision by the republic's co-princes—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Spanish bishop of Urgel—to restrict the number of foreign residents, especially those who are neither French nor Spanish.

20,000 Foreigners

The Andorrans do not necessarily argue with the wisdom of the decree, which was nailed on trees and posted on walls, since they, too, worry about the presence of about 20,000—mostly Spanish—foreign residents.

The Andorrans, rather, are

grumbling about whether the co-princes had the right to promulgate such a decree.

Since 1278, the Spanish bishop and the French successors of the counts of Foix have had the right to look after Andorra's foreign policy. More recent legislation, however, gives the Grand Council of the Valleys the power to determine the number of foreign residents. And, invoking that power, the council has formally refused to apply the decree governing foreign residents.

But French officials argue that, since 1949, the co-princes—the local representatives of the co-princes—have had the power to deal with Andorra's administration and insure its law and order.

The controversy is now being argued in closed negotiations between the co-princes and a three-man commission named by the Grand Council of the Valleys.

A Face-Saver

Even forcing the co-princes into negotiations is considered something of a face-saver—if not a victory—in 190-square-mile Andorra, which has no army and only 25 policemen. Every summer it has to borrow gendarmes and Spanish Guardia Civil to keep order in its tourist-crowded streets.

But Andorra's nationalism is as strong in the mountain republic, despite the traditional Christmas Eve tribute of 12 capons, 12 cheeses, 12 grouse and six hams paid to the co-princes in alternate years.

Andorrans are catching up with the modern world through tourism and a tax-free operation on a par with that of Hong Kong. Catalan-speaking Andorrans forced their language to be taught in the French and Spanish institutions, which are the republic's only schools, and the Grand Council of the Valleys decided in 1971 to give women the vote.

Nor is Andorra without weapons in its current battle with its co-princes. With elections due in December, more militant Andorrans are talking of seeking to end the arrangement that allows Spain and France to operate tax-free, state-owned, commercial radio stations which are highly profitable.

C. F. Martin, 83, A Retired U.S. Admiral, Is Dead

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 21 (UPI)—Rear Adm. Charles F. Martin, 83, (ret.), commander of the battleship Pennsylvania and later of the USS Intrepid, died here Sunday.

Adm. Martin, a native of Augusta, Ga., spent much of his naval duty in the submarine service and in the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

After his retirement from the Navy in 1946, Adm. Martin joined the mathematics department of the University of South Carolina and later became head of its astronomy department.

He graduated from the College of Charleston in South Carolina in 1910 and from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1914. He later graduated from the George Washington Law School.

Pentti Pekkarinen

HELSINKI, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Finnish Deputy Minister of Social Affairs Pentti Pekkarinen, 57, died yesterday of injuries received in a road accident near Kuopio, in eastern Finland. He was appointed to the left-center coalition Cabinet of Premier Kalevi Sorsa in 1972.

Ell Jacobson

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Ell Jacobson, 71, board chairman of Idle Wild Foods, Inc., and affiliated companies in the United States and the United Kingdom, died yesterday. He was a member last year of the White House Industry Advisory Council.

Piet van der Byl

CALEDON, South Africa, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Maj. Piet van der Byl, 85, one of South Africa's best-known politicians, died at his farm near here today.

A sharp debater and one of Parliament's best-dressed and most impeccably mannered members, he retired from active politics in 1966 after serving for 37 years, 10 of them as a minister.

Bergman's Subtle 'Scenes From a Marriage'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Marriages, like murders, always differ in detail, and each is a special case. At the moment two directors are presenting studies of modern matrimony on the Paris screens: Ingmar Bergman in "Scenes From a Marriage" (at the Biarritz and the Vendôme) and Claude Lelouch in "Marriage" (at the Marivaux and the Bonaparte).

Bergman tells an absorbing story, leaving the spectator to draw his own conclusions. Both husband and wife are well educated and, seemingly, emotionally stable. He is a professor and she is a divorcee. They have been married for 10 years, have two daughters and appear ideally matched.

When the professor confesses that he has fallen in love with a younger woman and wants his freedom, his astonished wife tries in vain to hold him, begging him to reconsider. His brutal departure humiliates her. Later there are bitter battles as they arrange a divorce. Both remarry. Some years later they meet again.

Bergman has drawn this portrait of a marriage with deep psychological probing. Both its principals are pictured in the round and possess striking individuality. Their problems, therefore, are personal rather than representative. From the tangled web of their conflict emerges a drama, albeit flimsy, that touches with liberal understanding the complex facets of their lives.

Liv Ullmann provides such acting as is rarely seen on the screen, her compelling playing of the vulnerable wife reaching its climax in the scene of the unexpected desertion and in those of its immediate aftermath. Erland Josephson scores, too, though less resoundingly, as her restless husband. In "Scenes From a Marriage," Bergman again displays his subtle artistry as a director-author.

Lelouch deals commonly with commoner life in "Marriage," his story of a lower middle-class couple, from their wedding day to the brink of old age. The husband at the start an awkward young man—develops into an offish fourthouser. His wife, a pert coquette at the beginning, becomes a resigned drudge. The screenplay might be described as a sort of "The End of the Road" or "The Last Days of Pompeii." Rufus and Bulle Ogier are the depressing, "average" pair.

"Harry and Tom" (at the Public Mithras, the Boul Mich and the Plac in English) affords a pleasantly sentimental



Liv Ullmann and Erland Josephson in new Ingmar Bergman film.

pastime, relating the adventures of an elderly widower who, disgusted with New York and bored with his relatives, gets out on a cross-country trip with his cat as his companion. During his travels, he falls in with hippies, bookers, boastful salesmen and an Indian medicine man, spends a night in Las Vegas, another in jail, and ends up with senior citizens in California. The good-natured Americana that serves as background often has a Saroyanesque flavor. Art Carney, made up as a tottering old man, plays the independent oldtimer with charm and humor.

In his first film, "Paris n'Existe Pas," Robert Benayoun seemed a director with promising imagination. Now he has sought to turn out a zany comedy in "Sérieux Comme le Plaisir" (at the Elysées, the Saint-Germain Village and the Clichy Pathé). Such stuff is alien to his talents.

A trio of bright young things—two youths and a girl—live together and love each other very much. After an exhaustive and scarcely fascinating exposure of their design-for-living, they travel around the country, indulging in practical jokes. Their gags, alas, are as witless as their political conversations. Jane Birkin is sprightly and attractive, but her partners are unschooled. Though

the film is devised as an extravaganza, Benayoun constantly misses such opportunities as his script offers. In one scene the madcaps smoke up a railroad

coach to receive only icy looks from the other passengers. Imagine what would have happened to them in Mack Sennett scenario—or in real life.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Ritz" (a revised version of "The Tube") by Terence McNally, is set in a steam bath, where it seems you can get "almost anything, even steam." Clive Barnes reports A garbage collector on the run from his Mafia-inclined brother. In-law hides out at the Ritz. The situation has possibilities. Barnes says that "a fat, middle-aged man being pursued around a comical steam bath by a murderous gangster is funny." The farce is fast moving, rarely leaving one time to think "which is very wise of it." The sub-plot concerns a would-be cabaret singer who mistakes the garbage man for a producer. Robert Drivas directs "at just the right pace" and the scenery by Lawrence King and Michael H. Yeargan "is most glamorous." Rita Moreno "has the best part" (the would-be star and "she goes to it like a spitfire in heat. I adored her." Barnes says. The others are

"effervescent," and contribute to a "hilarious" evening.

"Marcus Broth" by Paul Foster has been obtained for its world premiere by the small local theater company StageWest in Springfield, Mass. Foster's desire to "push theater beyond its conventional realistic bounds" in order to examine historical and philosophical considerations is also apparent in this new play, says Clive Barnes, though he adds that the potentially dramatic situation could, and should, have been better exploited. "Marcus Brutus" pursues "the same idea of the inevitability of history with the pragmatic possibilities of character," which boils down to the question, Why did Brutus kill Caesar? A young playwright tackles the problem and the characters are very real to him. The scene alternates between the playwright's apartment and Roman history, and the end result is that the young man decides that "no case is rational." Barnes thought the acting "very fair" and the play "worth working on."

Books Bolster Franco-German Cultural Ties

IRVING MARDER

PARIS (UPI)—The death sentence pronounced on confidence in "The Gutenberg Galaxy" by Marshall McLuhan (whatever happened to him?) may yet turn out to be premature by a century or so. In the land of his birth, at least—judging by evidence that has just reached here—the industry invented by Johann Gutenberg is still full of beans. The evidence consists of 3,000 new books and periodicals produced by 550 West German publishing houses. These constitute an exposition called "The Société Vivante," which will be on view here until the end of the month and then will visit nine other cities in France.

Sponsored jointly by the French and German publishing associations, the West German Foreign Ministry and the German cultural organization known as the Goethe Institute, the exposition is aimed at strengthening the cultural ties

between the former enemies, in addition to demonstrating the vitality of the German publishing industry. (It is also aimed, of course, at selling books: Each of the volumes on view has a price, in francs, pencilled discreetly on the flyleaf.)

The French press has already noted with awe that the West Germans published about 45,000 books in 1973—more than twice as many as the French did, although West Germany's population—55 million—is only slightly bigger than France's. The West Germans exported about \$100 million worth of books in 1973—the United States and France were their best customers—and sold the foreign rights of about 3,800 books.

The current show—at the Cercle de la Librairie, 117 Boulevard Saint-Germain, through Jan. 29—is a shrewdly mounted microcosm of the West German publishing industry, which was reborn literally out of the ashes only 30 years ago. Dispersed over plenty of floor space, and arranged in a way that encourages browsing, there is something for everybody (even illiterates: lots of picture books, "L'Arbre-Océan," "Les Merveilles de la Nature" (does anyone fail to recognize Linus's most treasured possession?), "Asterix Bei Olympischen Spielen" and "Ich, Donald Duck" rub shoulders with Theodor W. Adorno's collected works, Herbert Marcuse's "Kontra-Revolution und Revolte" (both published

ed by Suhrkamp), the theologian Hans Küng's "Christ Sein" (Piper)—and one of many works by a current hot property on display—a handwritten and self-illustrated 1938 autobiographical work by Hermann Hesse, in a facsimile edition, with an afterword by the playwright Peter Weiss.

Art Books

There is, as one would expect, a wide selection of scientific books, and there is also a broad spectrum of art books, many of them sumptuously printed and several of a size that would overpower the average coffee table. As for the prose works, all of the classics are well represented, from Goethe, Lessing and Schiller to Mann, Kafka, and Musil, and so are such contemporary gritty-edged investments as Ball and Grass. Nor is the literature of revolt, circa 1968, skimped.

Another section of the exposition contains French translations of German books. Noteworthy among these is a 1936 novel, "Mephisto," by Thomas Mann's son Klaus (who killed himself at the age of 42). The French edition will be published (by Denoel) this week.

Traditionalists may find it reassuring to know that such titles as "Atlas zur Anatomie und Morphologie der Nutztiere für den Praktischen Gebrauch in Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft" are still keeping Gutenberg's descendants on their toes.

The exposition moves from Paris to Toulouse (Feb. 2-18) and then to Lille, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nice, Montpellier, Nancy, Strasbourg and Reims.

Dramatic U.S. Gift to U.K. Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—A \$250,000 grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to England's Royal Shakespeare Company was described today as a breakthrough and as "an insult" yesterday in Washington at a press conference by actors' groups, unions and others.

The grant, first of its kind to a foreign company, will permit members of the Royal Shakespeare troupe to lecture at New York University, the University of Denver and the University of Nebraska. The company will perform for the public for six weeks in Brooklyn, and one week each in Denver and Omaha.

Speakers yesterday generally preferred the velvet glove to the iron fist on the topic of U.S. taxpayers' dollars going to foreign performers.

But Donald Grody, who represented both Actors' Equity and the council of AFL-CIO, revealed that a letter had been dispatched to President Ford and congressional figures in "You investigate this action of the Humanities Endowment and that you seek to rectify the economic harm and insult inflicted on the American theater."

Question Wisdom

Mr. Grody went on to say: "The Royal Shakespeare Theater is among the world's finest and we welcome the visit. But we seriously question the wisdom of expending taxpayer money for this purpose and we're especially concerned with priorities at this time."

Broadway producer Alexander Cohen, who is planning a Eboracian World Theater Festival, said: "I don't share any pessimistic feelings. The grant . . . encourages a standard of excellence in the theater and that is always to be applauded. I am most hopeful that the result of this pilot grant will be many similar grants which will benefit American actors and American theater companies when we have intelligent proposals which we feel advance the aims of the endowment."

Generally, federal funds for the performing arts are allocated through the National Endowment for the Arts. Only in the case of Oregon's Shakespeare Festival at Ashland has the Endowment for

the Humanities donated funds. These funds were for members of a U.S. company to serve as teachers for college classes.

Roger Rosenblatt, director of the funds division of education programs, commented after the conference that "no insult to the American theater was intended. We will be glad to entertain applications for educational events coinciding with a production's tour."

In this case, the Royal Shakespeare Company long has had components which function in this way. We see the group as helping to quicken American interest. One goal in our enabling legislation is "to foster education in and public understanding and appreciation of the Humanities."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Beethoven's "Norma" is scheduled for a revival at La Scala in Milan Jan. 27 with a cast headed by Montserrat Caballé, Victoria Cortez, Gianni Raimondi and Luigi Roni. Francesco Molinari-Pradelli will conduct and the work will be staged by Mauro Bolognini, with sets and costumes by Mario Caroli and Gabriella Pesenti.

The first American performance of Eugene Kuyt's "Ca. Diagramme Pour Orchestra," will be given Jan. 23, 24 and 25 by the Cleveland Orchestra under Lorin Maazel, in Cleveland, fol-

lowed by performances Feb. 5 at Boston, Feb. 7 at the University of Connecticut and Feb. 10 at New York, by the same orchestra. The work, written by the Paris-resident American composer on a commission from the French Cultural Ministry, was given its world premiere in December, 1972, by the Orchestra Radio-Symphonique of Strasbourg.

The Orchestre de Paris will again have Soviet guests for its concerts of Jan. 22 and 25 (in Paris) and Jan. 23 (in Douai), with Yuri Temirkanov conducting Shostakovich's 10th Symphony and with Leonid Kogan as soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1973

-747- Stocks and Bonds				-747- Stocks and Bonds				-747- Stocks and Bonds			
High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100	3 m. Crw. High Low	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100	3 m. Crw. High Low	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100	3 m. Crw. High Low
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152	21	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	21	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	21	24	24 1/2
153	21	24	24 1/2								

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Capital Outlay
in Britain
Even Falling

75 Spending Cut a
ow to Government

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The British government's plan to cut its capital spending this year and next, despite strong opposition from the private sector, is a sign that the government is determined to bring its capital outlays, disclosed in its budget, down to a level below the 1974 level of 10 per cent of gross domestic product, with a further reduction in 1976.

The report said a previous survey had indicated a small rise in the volume of manufacturers' capital outlays, but from a lower level than last year.

The department said that while figures for 1974 are not yet available, manufacturers' capital spending in real terms during the year is estimated to have increased about 8 per cent over 1973, or 1975, it said, larger than the increase in capital spending expected in the textile, leather, clothing, engineering, and drink and tobacco industries.

The figures do not include the spending on research and development work in the North Sea, classified as a mining activity.

The findings are a blow to the government's economic strategy, according to the Economist newspaper. It has said that a shift of resources into exports and investment is its first priority in economic management.

Paris May Ease
Investment Rules
to Attract Arabs

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The French government is considering the possibility of amending certain provisions governing foreign investments in an attempt to attract Arab capital, informed sources said today.

The move follows criticism of French policy on foreign investments made to French officials and businessmen visiting the Middle East.

Prospective investors complained that French regulations are too restrictive, and called for greater liberalization and simplification of procedures.

Although French legislation is regarded as more complex and unfavorable than that prevailing in other Common Market countries, foreign investors are generally subjected to the same rules imposed on French citizens corporations. These include a 10-per-cent withholding tax on dividends and a 50-per-cent tax on corporate profits.

France has been anxious to attract Arab capital, but the inflow of petrodollars has been insignificant so far.

WESSEL, W. Germany, 21 (UPI).—Adam Opel AG, general Motors' West German subsidiary, today temporarily laid off 11,900 of its 14,700 work force because of continuing low sales, company spokesman said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Takes Action Against Nestlé

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has initiated legal action aimed at forcing Nestlé to divest itself of Stouffer Corp., which produces frozen food entrees and operates a chain of restaurants. The Swiss corporation acquired Stouffer in 1973 from Lipton Industries for \$106 million. The complaint alleges that the purchase had the effect of suppressing competition in the frozen food market. Stouffer is the second-largest U.S. marketer of frozen main dishes. In addition to requiring Nestlé to get rid of Stouffer, the FTC complaint would ban Nestlé for 10 years from acquiring a business in the frozen foods industry without FTC approval.

Pan Am Opens Third Merger Study

American Airlines and Pan American World Airways have undertaken a study to "evaluate the benefits" that would be realized and the problems that would be faced in combining all or parts of their respective operations. In a joint statement, Albert Casey, chairman of American, and William Seawell, chairman of Pan Am, said, "We are conducting a study to identify and evaluate potential cost reductions,

service improvements and operational efficiencies that could be achieved through an integration of our operations. We would also like to know the magnitude of the problems we face." Pan Am also is currently engaged in preliminary studies with Trans World Airlines and Eastern Airlines. Those studies were disclosed late last year.

Ciba-Geigy Sales Rise 14.5%

Ciba-Geigy group sales rose 14.5 per cent last year to 9.34 billion Swiss francs (about \$3.65 billion). Had monetary parities remained stable, the sales growth rate expressed in Swiss francs would have been 24 per cent, the pharmaceutical firm says. Earnings were below expectations, but the company gave no figures.

AMC to Offer Rebates

American Motors Corp., following in step with the big three U.S. auto makers, will offer cash rebates of up to \$600 to buyers of certain of its small cars until the end of February. AMC says its rebates will range from \$200 to buyers of all 1975 Gremlin and Hornet models to \$400 for Hornet models with special equipment and up to \$600 on certain Matador models.

Shortfall Is Financed by Foreign Loans

Japan's Payments Deficit Narrowed in 1974

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall payments deficit narrowed to \$6.94 billion last year, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

The deficit was entirely financed by external borrowing by Japanese commercial banks rather than by depleting the country's reserves.

Japan's official holdings of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies stood at the equivalent of \$12.83 billion at the end of the year, up from \$12.25 billion at the end of December 1973.

In contrast, the net short-term external liabilities of the commercial banking sector jumped to \$11.6 billion at the end of 1974 from \$4.7 billion the previous year. These liabilities consist mainly of dollars borrowed in the United States and in the Euro-dollar market to finance Japanese imports.

Influence of Trade

Most of the heavy increase in borrowing took place in the first half of 1974, when Japan's trade deficit widened under the initial impact of higher oil prices. Around mid-year, however, the trade account went back into surplus and the need for external borrowing diminished as day-to-day foreign exchange receipts nearly equalled payments.

In December, for instance, Japanese commercial banks reduced their net external liabilities by \$810 million.

Japan's trade surplus fell to \$1.88 billion last year from \$3.63 billion in 1973 due to higher oil prices. These figures are measured on the so-called International Monetary Fund basis, which values both imports and exports solely on the cost of goods. Freight and insurance charges, which normally greatly increase the actual cost of imports, are recorded in a separate item in this accounting system.

Japan's 1974 exports were listed at \$64.5 billion up from \$38.28 billion the previous year. Imports advanced to \$32.62 billion from \$29.38 billion.

The past year was characterized by an initial sharp deteriora-

tion in Japan's trade balance as the prices of oil, food and other essential imports soared. But then came a big improvement as most companies launched aggressive export drives to offset sluggish sales in the domestic market. In the past few weeks there have been fresh signs of deterioration as the purchasing power of many of Japan's trading partners weakened.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, Japan's trade account plunged to a \$1.68-billion deficit in the first quarter of 1974 from a \$4.95-billion surplus in the last three months of 1973.

The second quarter of 1974 showed a distinct improvement as the seasonally-adjusted deficit narrowed to \$1.18 billion, a trend that gained momentum in the July-September period, when an \$883-million surplus was recorded.

Although the fourth quarter showed an even larger surplus at \$1.94 billion, the last three months of the year also contained signs of renewed downturn.

The seasonally-adjusted trade surplus peaked at \$608 million in October before declining to \$222 million in November and falling further to \$204 million in December.

Currency Outflow Cut

The payments balance showed its greatest improvement in the long-term capital account. Despite persistent sales of Japanese securities by foreign investors throughout 1974, the net outflow of long-term funds was cut to \$4 billion last year from a record \$9.73-billion deficit in 1973.

The improvement stemmed from controls imposed on the external lending activities of Japanese banks, to a stringent tight money policy that made it difficult for local companies to invest abroad, and to an almost total halt to Japanese investment in foreign securities.

The long-term capital account also was aided by a \$1-billion, five-year bank deposit in Japan by Saudi Arabia during the fourth quarter of 1974. That deposit constituted the country's only significant inflow of petrodollars last year.

Dollar's Value
In Europe
Dips Sharply
Drop Due to Decline
In U.S. Interest Rates

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The dollar fell sharply in foreign exchange markets today under the influence of declining U.S. interest rates.

The price of gold, meanwhile, opened strongly in Europe's bullion markets but then sagged through the day to close lower in London but higher in Zurich, Frankfurt and Paris.

The dollar reached an 18-month low of 2.355 deutsche marks in Frankfurt despite the purchase by the Bundesbank of \$10 million to support the rate.

In Paris, the dollar hit a 14-month low, closing at 4.33875 francs, and in Zurich it hovered just above its all-time low of 2.5050 Swiss francs reached Dec. 30.

The rate improved slightly after support buying by the Swiss National Bank and closed at 2.5106 francs.

U.S. interest rates have been steadily declining, making it more profitable for European investors to sell their dollars for European currencies which could then be lent out at higher rates.

Gold in London was fixed at \$175.75 in the afternoon. The closing level was \$176.

In Zurich, it closed at \$177.25, an ounce, up \$2.75 for the day.

Fed Eases Money, Credit Curbs

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board took its second major action in less than three weeks yesterday to combat the recession by making money for bank loans more easily available.

In announcing its approval of a reduction in reserve requirements—the amount of money that banks must keep on hand to back up deposits—the board said that it had acted to "permit further gradual improvement in bank liquidity to facilitate moderate growth" in the money supply.

The statement marked the first time in the current economic downturn that the Fed had allowed to the poor liquidity position of some banks as a reason for one of its actions.

Only on Sunday, Security National Bank of Hempstead, N.Y., because of its illiquid position, was forced into an emergency merger with Chemical Bank.

Increases Money Supply

A reduction in reserve requirements is regarded as the strongest and swiftest action the Fed can take to increase the supply of money and credit. By reducing the amount of cash and highly liquid government securities that banks must hold as reserves against their deposits, a change in reserve requirements immediately increases the amount of money available in the banking system.

The action will release \$1.1 billion in required reserves, the Fed said.

Banks Allowed
More Liquidity

Fed said, and several times that amount in terms of the volume of new loans that banks would be permitted to make.

The Fed took some smaller steps to release reserves in September and November but yesterday's action was the most broadly applicable reduction in reserve requirements in the current business downturn.

The Fed also reduced the interest rate that it charges banks to which it lends money, in December and again in January.

Budget Deficit Cited

[New York money-market analysts cited by Reuters said the cut in reserve requirements is the first step in the process of

covering the budget deficits created by the proposed Ford economic package.

[The Fed will put an estimated \$1 billion back into the banking system at a time when the debt markets are faced with financing part of an estimated \$75 billion in federal outlay deficits for fiscal 1975 and 1976.

[While the amount freed is small in relation to the deficits, the analysts said it will undoubtedly have a very favorable psychological impact on the debt markets.

[While many analysts consider the cut "a step in the right direction," they all concede that it is only the first step, and there is much ground to cover before the battle to cover the deficit is even half-won. The next step could be another discount rate cut to further aid market psychology, the news agency reported.]

Late Selling Cuts Stock Rise,
Dow Average Declines by 5.6

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (DHT).—Stock prices pulled back broadly today in today's New York Stock Exchange session, abandoning most of their higher early positions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.55 points to 641.90. It was ahead 5 points in early trading, and off 3.83 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 14.78 million shares compared with 13.45 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early gain in part to the Federal Reserve's reduction in some commercial bank reserve requirements.

Brokers added that early buying was also encouraged by the report that the market opened for trading that the U.S. consumer price index in December advanced at its slowest rate in five months.

However, analysts added that investors found little new in President Ford's news conference in the second half of today's session.

They said uncertainty persisted about the final form fiscal stimulation will take.

Offshore drilling and related oil industry service company stocks dropped. Santa Fe International fell 2 1/8 to 26 1/8. Reed Tool was 16 3/4, down 1 1/8.

Murphy Oil 18 1/2, down 7/8. Global Marine 11, off 3/4. Tidewater Marine Service 30 1/4, down 3/4. Schlumberger 97 3/8, down 1 1/4, and Vetco 2 1/8, off 3/4.

Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that demand for services of oil-related companies could be heading for near term deterioration and that an industry analyst recommended selling the offshore contact drillers.

Burlington Industries fell 3 to 15 1/8. The company reported sharply lower first-quarter net.

Great Western United gained 1 1/2 to 24 1/4. The company reported second-quarter net of \$1.83 a share against 50 cents a year earlier.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.38 to 68.24.

The most active issue was Consolidated Oil & Gas, closing at 7 3/4, off 1/2.

In Chicago soybean futures, which declined around \$1 a bushel in the last six sessions, made an abrupt turnaround and advanced 24 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

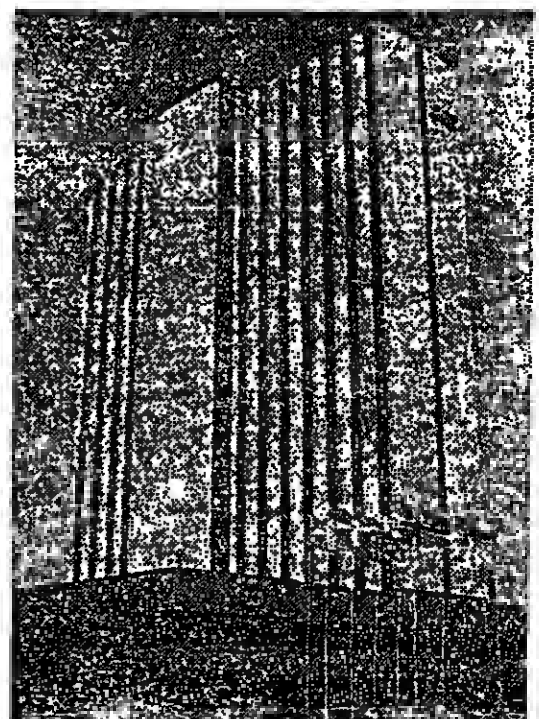
Demand for futures was almost as strong in other pits. Soybean oil advanced the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, while soybean meal rose 7 1/2 cents and corn 1 1/2 cents just short of a limit.

Growth Rate
Of W. German
Prices Slows

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The index of West German wholesale prices rose 0.2 per cent in December, down sharply from monthly rises of 1.2 per cent in November and 0.7 per cent in October, the federal statistics office said today.

The average wholesale price index for 1974 was 14.9 per cent above that for 1973, compared with rises of 8.2 per cent in 1973 and 3.8 per cent in 1972, the office added.

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the Great Dane.



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The first truly deluxe hotel in Denmark is also our first hotel in Europe. So you can be sure it's everything a Western International Hotel should be.

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The Great Dane is the largest hotel (550 rooms with views) in Northern Europe. Complete with Copenhagen's only indoor year-round swimming pool. A health club and sauna. Food fit for our Queen in the rooftop specialty restaurant, Brasserie Restaurant and Artilleri Bar. A complete shopping arcade. And a staff that speaks 13 languages.



Velkommen

For reservations at Hotel Scandinavia in Copenhagen and Oslo (open June 1975) contact your travel agent. Or telephone Amsterdam, 23-45-46; Brussels, 512-50-01; Copenhagen, 11-23-74; Frankfurt, 28-56-82; London, 629-8670; Madrid, 419-84-77; Oslo, 33-31-04; Paris, 073-55-94; Rome, 457-141.

HOTEL SCANDINAVIA
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Alcoa			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	155.6	180.5	
Profits (millions)...	18.1	11.3	
Per Share	0.37	0.91	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	753.9	704.4	
Profits (millions)...	83.4	35.7	
Per Share	2.68	2.87	
Alcoa			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	674.6	572.9	
Profits (millions)...	34.9	28.6	
Per Share	1.93	2.08	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	3,727.3	3,157.3	
Profits (millions)...	173.1	104.3	
Per Share	5.14	3.09	
Arlan Realty			
Third Quarter to Nov. 29	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	253.5	212.1	
Profits (millions)...	1.8	0.4	
Per Share	0.9	0.4	
Armed Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	867.4	661.7	
Profits (millions)...	51.9	27.1	
Per Share	1.70	0.86	
Bank America			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	3,190.3	2,390.2	
Profits (millions)...	304.2	187.6	
Per Share	6.71	3.35	
Burlington Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	512.3	542.6	
Profits (millions)...	9.2	34.0	
Per Share	0.23	0.88	
Burlington Northern			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	412.8	355.4	
Profits (millions)...	18.1	26.0	
Per Share	0.181	0.207	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	1,551.5	1,331.5	
Profits (millions)...	84.3	51.5	
Per Share	0.655	0.401	
Caterpillar Tractor			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	1,211.2	807.0	
Profits (millions)...	70.4	56.7	
Per Share	1.33	0.99	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	4,082.1	3,182.4	
Profits (millions)...	229.3	246.3	
Per Share	4.01	4.23	
Detroit Bank			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	27.4	26.6	
Profits (millions)...	2.32	1.97	
Per Share	0.74	0.64	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	108.2	112.4	
Profits (millions)...	22.3	24.3	
Per Share	4.01	4.23	
Girard			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	22.9	23.3	
Profits (millions)...	1.18	2.16	
Per Share	0.39	0.53	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	144.0	173.5	
Profits (millions)...	5.67	10.94	
Per Share	0.141	0.174	
Ohio Edison			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	143.0	93.2	
Profits (millions)...	13.7	19.1	
Per Share	0.24	0.60	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	497.7	383.8	
Profits (millions)...	65.3	66.1	
Per Share	1.71	2.14	
RCA			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	1,218.7	1,184.1	
Profits (millions)...	16.6	53.4	
Per Share	0.21	0.70	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	4,636.9	4,280.7	
Profits (millions)...	113.3	183.7	
Per Share	1.45	2.39	
Southern Co.			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	1,438.9	1,165.6	
Profits (millions)...	212.3	148.2	
Per Share	0.41	0.27	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	5,698.5	5,703.3	
Profits (millions)...	13.4	19.9	
Per Share	0.20	0.30	
Transamerica			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	2,190.0	2,110.0	
Profits (millions)...	53.1	89.3	
Per Share	0.81	1.23	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	229.9	192.7	
Profits (millions)...	21.4	15.4	
Per Share	1.43	1.02	
Union Camp			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	916.2	789.4	
Profits (millions)...	25.5	60.5	
Per Share	0.12	0.21	

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Currency Rates

January 21, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Dfl.	DM	FF	L. S.	Gld.	Nf com.	Suissef.	Banque				
Amsterdam	2.4460	8.7624	103.68	56.34	57.807	6.2260	97.49	47.62				
Brussels (c)	38.25	83.30	14.954	8.1225	5.473	14.42	—	14.635	6.28			
Frankfurt	2.3650	5.5920	—	54.35	3.662x	26.48	8.6650	93.93	42.01			
London (s)	2.2623	—	8.8105	18.255	1523.00	8.7375	33.24	5.825	13.845			
Millas	844.00	1532.00	273.70	143.46	—	233.65	18.3920	257.01	114.81			
Paris	1.33875	18.26035	184.35	—	8.7387x	177.725	12.3975	172.98	97.65			
Zurich	2.5108	5.8935	106.48	57.64	5.3807	702.63	7.13	—	44.8			

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: \$1.8185; Ecuador: 24.485; Israeli sh: \$40; Peseta: 56.035; Schilling: 18.7335; Sw. krona: 0.4045; Yen: 300.75

Belgian franc franc: 35.475.

(1) Commercial franc; (2) Units of 100; (3) Units of 1,000; (7) Units of 10,000.

(s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

New York's First Bank • Founded 1784 by Alexander Hamilton

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 367,280,068
Due from Banks at Interest	431,829,341
Investment Securities	
U.S. Government Obligations	49,870,559
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	29,158,541
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	169,441,496
Other Securities	7,611,275
Trading Account Securities	21,475,685
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	—
Loans	1,338,203,678
Bank Premises and Equipment	22,498,585
Customers' Acceptance Liability	13,359,389
Accrued Interest Receivable	31,296,579
Other Assets	7,376,157
Total	\$2,489,501,353

Deposits	
Demand	\$ 884,982,182
Savings	35,294,220
Time	508,464,255
Foreign Branches	574,284,594
Total Deposits	2,003,025,251
Federal Funds Purchased and Other	
Borrowed Funds	233,792,991
Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	13,930,578
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	16,926,503
Accrued Interest Payable	21,574,459
Unearned Income	3,037,939
Other Liabilities	2,781,959

Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value \$15 per share, 2,092,300 shares authorized and outstanding	\$1,384,500
Surplus	88,615,500
Undivided Profits	76,677,721
Total Capital Accounts	<u>176,677,721</u>
Total	<u>\$2,489,501,353</u>

Assets carried at \$33,338,181 on December 31, 1974 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law.

H. ADAMS ASHFORTH, *Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.*,
ELLIOTT AVERETT
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
J. CARTER BACOT
President
JOHN G. BROOKHUIS
American Hoechst Corporation
WALTER BURKE
Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation
ALEXANDER CALDER, JR., *Union Carbide Corporation*
ALGER B. CHAPMAN, *Squibb Corporation*
ARTHUR H. OGAN, *Sullivan & Cromwell*
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DAVID A. FLOREEN
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ALBERT P. GAGNEBIN
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M. NIELSEN, *The Babcock & Wilcox Company (Retired)*
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Stauffer Chemical Company (Retired)
JOHN C. TRAPHAGEN, *New York*
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48 Well Street 20 Broad Street 90 Washington Street 530 Fifth Avenue at 44th Street
51 West 52nd Street, CBS Building 360 Park Avenue at 52nd Street 1006 First Avenue at 55th Street
706 Madison Avenue at 63rd Street 909 Madison Avenue at 73rd Street
London Branch: 147 Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3 Cayman Islands Branch: Grand Cayman
Singapore Representative Office: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay

The new Melbourne Hilton overlooks the Royal Botanic, Fitzroy and Treasury Gardens, 5 minutes from centre of city. Located on the site of the Cliveden Mansions, the hotel offers an extensive choice of excellent restaurants, health club and heated swimming pool.

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Anghuished sound	48 Mystical one	20 Make _____ (go or well)	
4 Thurmond	56 European basin	21 Truck, for short	
9 Genetic acid	57 Miss Dickkissoo	24 Rain's relative	
12 Type of joint	58 Relief org.	25 Fragrance	
14 Swiss girl of fiction	59 Alcoholic beater	26 Irritate	
15 Biblical king	60 Civil War general	27 Pitcher Johnny and family	
16 Prefix for oaut	61 "Come back to me" _____	28 Towline	
17 Potter's clay	62 Do lacework	29 Tavern	
18 Wound	63 Pertinent	30 Complain	
19 Mooney plus brains	64 Tennis word	32 Dante's friend	
20 Quaker word		33 Alan or Robert	
22 Consumer		34 Tale-teller	
24 Kind of cbair or dance		35 Chalcadoocy	
27 Read hastily		37 Electrical unit	
30 "... told by an _____"		40 Malacca	
31 Specialized diners		41 Clarinet	
36 Musical piece		43 _____ in, as trading stamps	
37 Constellation		44 Beginning	
38 Essayist		45 Cowboy gear	
39 Incisive		46 Meager	
41 Speed-trap gear		47 Soup ingredient	
42 Diplomats: Abbr.		48 Kind of remark	
43 Delay		50 Asian priest	
44 Bean		51 Loo, in Scotland	
		52 Culture basa	
		53 Fertilizer	
		54 Penna. port	
		55 Dispatched	



C	F		C	F	
1	37	Cloudy	MADRID	6	41 Cloudy
2	41	Showers	BILBAO	9	48 Cloudy
3	41	Fog	MONTREAL	9	48 Cloudy
4	39	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2	23 Overcast
5	40	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	43 Cloudy
6	41	Fog	NEW YORK	7	43 Cloudy
7	41	Rain	NICE	2	33 Cloudy
8	41	Rain	OSLO	4	34 Snow
9	36	Fair	PARIS	9	48 Cloudy
10	41	Unvariable	PRAGUE	0	24 Fair
11	39	Cloudy	ROME	13	58 Cloudy
12	39	Rain	SOFIA	1	23 Fog
13	43	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	27 Cloudy
14	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	7	37 Cloudy
15	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	68 Cloudy
16	36	Overcast	TOKYO	17	62 Cloudy
17	43	Cloudy	VENICE	5	41 Fog
18	41	Overcast	VIENNA	5	41 Cloudy
19	41	Overcast	WARSAW	17	62 Cloudy
20	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	4	23 Cloudy
21	34	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41 Overcast
22	52	Fair			
23	46	Fair			
24	46	Fog			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.S. Canada at 1:00 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations are given as they appear. They are supplied by the Funds listed below. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly					
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$F5.36	(d) ES Income Fund.....	LF1.98		
(d) Anglo-American Int'l.....	\$F7.00	(w) Fleckworth Bond Inv. Fd.	\$F7.02		
(w) Apollo Tempus Inc. P.....	\$F6.45	(r) Kleinwort Bond Jap. Fd.	\$13.98		
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$D3.02	(r) Leveraged Cap. Anid.....	\$C3.10		
(w) Australia Selection Fd.....	\$1.90				
L & S T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:					
+ (w) L&S-B.T. Multi-Inv. Fd.	\$P312.56				
(w) L&S Bond Income Fund.....	\$F12.00				
(w) Lucifund.....	\$17.21				
(d) Mediolum Sel. Fund.....	\$10.46				
(d) Neuwhof Int'l Fund.....	\$10.46				
(d) N.I.S. Ind. Fund.....	\$1.10				
(w) N.A.M.F.....	\$40.85				
(w) New York Bond Fund.....	\$10.00				
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$2.92				
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$1.73				
(d) O'Brien Sel. Fund.....	\$11.77				
(r) Pegasus Invest'g.....	\$10.06				
(d) Renta Int'l Fund.....	LF1.24				
(d) Renta Fund.....	\$1.00				
(d) Renta Capital Fund.....	LF1.86				
(d) Renta Div. Fund.....	LF1.86				
SAFE GROUP:					
(d) Safe Fund.....	\$1.13				
(d) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$9.01				
(d) Global Fund.....	\$2.10				
(w) Senator Portfolio.....	\$F46.60				
SERPRO:					
- (w) Serpro In A.V.....	010.71				
SEBIL GROUP:					
(d) Share Restit.....	\$13.14				
(d) Share Int'l.....	\$24.10				
(w) Shareholders Execut.....	\$4.42				
S.M.C. FUNDS:					
(d) CSF Fund.....	\$17.92				
(d) Crossbow Fund.....	\$P3.87				
(d) Crossbow Special Fund.....	OM18.00				
SOPID GROUP GENEVA:					
- (r) Farion Sw. R. Eas.....	\$F1.43				
(d) Farion Sw. R. Eas.....	\$F1.43				
(d) Star Fund.....	\$14.85				
(d) Solar Fund.....	\$6.62				
(r) Smes Int'l Structures Inc.	\$1.00				
SWISS BANK CORP.:					
(d) America-Victoria.....	\$F26.50				
(d) Amador.....	\$F26.50				
(d) Japan Portfolio.....	\$F72.00				
(d) Japan Portfolio.....	\$F72.00				
(d) Latin American.....	\$F72.00				
(d) Daily Swiss Select.....	\$F70.25				
(d) Universal Fund.....	\$F44.66				
(d) Tokyo Pacific Bond Invest.	\$18.97				
(d) Tokyo Pac. Bond N.Y. Fund	\$13.38				
(d) Tokyo Pacific Fund.....	\$13.38				
TYNDAL GROUP:					
+ (r) Overseas Po. Grv.....	\$9.91				
+ (d) De Accumulation.....	\$1.25				
+ (d) 3-Way Fund Int'l.....	\$1.99				
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:					
- (w) Amer. D.S. 88.....	\$F21.56				
(d) Bond Investor.....	\$F26.75				
(d) Convert-Invest.....	\$F29.25				
(d) Euroinvest.....	\$F29.00				
(d) Fonds Swiss AB.....	\$F25.50				
(d) Olmshausen.....	\$F23.00				
(d) Ramstein-Laves.....	\$F23.00				
(d) Swiss National Soc.....	\$F29.00				
(d) Union Swiss R. Est.....	\$F173.50				
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:					
- (d) Atlantico.....	DN11.30				
- (d) Europefonds.....	DM29.25				
- (d) Europa.....	DM11.49				
- (d) Unirenta.....	DM29.15				
- (d) Social Fund.....	DM11.49				
- (w) Galat. Pub. Inv. Pd.....	\$2.10				
- (w) U.S. Trust Invest. Pd.....	\$8.84				
- (w) Swiss Bond Fund.....	\$8.84				
- (w) Western Sec. Fund.....	\$140.88				
- (w) World Equity Fund.....	\$140.88				
- (w) World Equity Grwth Pd.....	\$140.88				
- (w) Worldwide Growth.....	\$140.88				
- (w) Worldwide Secur.....	\$140.88				
U.N.—Deutsche Markt: —ES-dividend: + New N.A. = Not available:					
Bf — Belgian Franc, LP — Luxembourg, LP — London Pound Sterling					
+ — Offer office: A — Asked.					

PEANUTS



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
BY KENAL ARNOLD and TONY



THE COCKATOOS

By Patrick White. Viking. 307 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I wish I could believe that ordinary people are capable of the kind of Periodic White attributes to them in "The Cockatoo." One gets tired of hearing about the "horror" of average, uninflected lives, those histories without heroism that allegedly make up the greater part of humanity. It would be pleasant to think that the man and woman in the street—what a lovely, condescending expression!—are capable of occasional personal revolutions, just as they rise up en masse from time to time to change the face of history.

Some people find it frightening to walk through history to the past and find it unnerveing to read through modern fiction and discover—with the exception of destiny's chosen few—nothing but ghosts, shades of steretyoty, sociological corpses. If you go back to the literature of other centuries, you can't help but find it with a nostalgia for the gusto that was once the "vulgarity" of the ordinary.

A few of the best modern writers have been fascinated by the heroism of the unheroic, by tall stories of low lives. Faulkner, Cheever, Joyce, Kafka, Henry Green have all turned up the volume of such people's "ghosts" and "demons" and have heard the stake and the scream inside it. They have captured Baudelaire's "quotidian frenzy," democratized our snobbery of the passions.

This, I think, is what Patrick White is trying to do in these stories. In "Stellian Vespera," one of the most extreme examples, Ivy Simpson and her husband, Charles, are trying to make their lives by traveling and bombarding their senses with resuscitating novelty. However, all this gives Charles a toothache, and so Ivy plunges into Sicily's decayed culture without him, looking for something, anything, that will balance the sea-sickness, the disturbed equilibrium. When she runs into an American, she responds to him as if he summed up all the excitement of otherness. In the dank crypt of a church, lying on patterned tiles, she wraps her "slimy" thighs around his and tries to see a cryptic pattern in this above all. In the story, the sea-sickness and I think it is not—at least it is a remarkably flamboyant failure.

shakes. "I'll say the same for 'The Cockatoos,' this other ambitious story in the book. Before I had finished reading it, I began to dread the heavy symbolic third of the word cockatoo, with its connotations of wild, the colorful and the cruel. Olive Davoren and her husband, Mick, have not spoken for seven years, because she believes he let her buggeridge die while she was away on a visit. When a wild cockatoo appears to her, she sees it like a sur-natural gift of reparation and, though they still do not speak, they share a pregnant silence in feeding and encouraging the bird.

Mick even begins to ignore his mistress, Le Cornu, in order to stay home and watch the single cockatoo attract 10

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	W	A	G	S	F	C	S	S	C	R	I	N
W	E	I	R	C	O	L	T	T	R	I	T	E
A	I	T	M	A	O	N	E	R	A	C	E	R
T	H	I	E	P	O	U	R	F	I	D	O	W
W	E	R	T	H	E	R	E	D	E	E	A	T
S	E	R	T	I	N	S	N	E	I	K	S	
B	R	A	D	H	A	S	H	E	S	T	O	P
D	A	R	A	G	R	O	U	N	D	A	R	I
G	H	E	R	I	O	U	N	E	A	A	N	
A	S	S	U	R	E	S	W	I	A	G		
T	H	E	R	A	P	S	O	R	T	H	E	R
T	H	E	R	O	U	T	H	E	R	I	N	
E	D	I	C	A	R	L	A	A	A	A		
S	N	E	A	K	H	A	L	L	T	O	I	
T	H	E	N	S	A	W	I	S	F	R	A	S

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusca

On rare occasions, truth in bridge can be stranger than fiction.

Suppose, for example, that you have a doubleton ace of trumps and your partner has a small singleton. Can it ever be necessary to refuse to win the first trump lead by the declarer? One might think not, but the diagrammed deal is a case in point.

It was a considerable shock to East to pick up a powerful hand and then find himself obliged to pass at his first turn. When his partner jumped pre-emptively to four spades over the opening of one heart, he had no reason to consider any other contract. But he felt on strong ground in doubling when South tried five diamonds and North reverted to hearts.

West led the spade king, and North put down the dummy with some pride: he held three trumps more than his bidding promised. South won with the ace and led the heart jack. East now made the normal play of winning with the heart ace, but the normal play was a subtle error.

East led two high clubs and South ruffed the second one. He could now have made the doubled game by entering dummy with a trump lead and taking a diamond finesse. A cross-ruff in the minor suits would then have established the fifth diamond in the closed hand, and this would have provided a discard for the last spade in the dummy—one would have gone on the diamond

others. The flock becomes family he and Olive— never b the delicious orgasm he s Bushy never reached. Then incredible piece of melodrama, saks the story: a neighbor f a shotgun at the cockatoos, and Mick wrestle for the wesp and Olive— and he's lying on the pavement, Olive Bushy overlap their hands on breast, at first accidentally; eventually more purposefully. outline, the story sounds brilliant in execution, it's a mess, an asperating swirl of disemboh language and imagery.

4. Women and the 1 story. The book, is a mess Two nonentities, who are married, try to make nonentities two other persons by persuad them to marry also. Then W has the temerity to suggest t the middle-aged newlyweds so strongly individualized that husband darts have wild mad s— his wife's wild mad s— somewhere in the story is a mon on privacy—or, at least, t would be my guess.

While rape has become an emotional rallying point for feminist indignation, Mr. White—pert because he is an Australian—presents an antipodal view. "The Night The Prowler," by a young man climbs through window and into her virginal. Felicity Hamster welcomes it, and the vehemence that is implicated. Then she is alleged rape as a personal emancipation proclamation. She has a perfectly "suitable" engagement, turns back and takes as a hobby the vandalizing houses whose inhabitants are. From this, she progresses to abandoned houses and at the end of story offers a choice of comments to an elderly dentist has stumbled upon in one these. Isn't there anything? she asks him; and concludes the story in one of year's best chapters.

The dust jacket of "The Cat's" includes excerpts from ardent enthusiastic reviews in English press. The one I like best is: "Mr. White has gone to exhausted soil, and from forth hot water." I don't. I can improve on that.

Anatole Broyard is a book on
for The New York Times.

Luciano Book

Based on Notes Publisher Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publisher of "The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano," gave further explanation yesterday why it thought the purported story of the late mobster was authentic.

It said that the \$10 book, "Togeth'er by Martin Gosch — Richard Hammer, was based on notes made by Mr. Gosch about 30 interviews with Lue between 1959 and 1962, when Mafia leader died in Italy. In comments about the book to be published next month, publisher had said that the manuscript was based on tapes dictated by Luciano. This contention has been withdrawn.

In yesterday's statement, publisher declared that material for a complete life story in book and motion picture form was given to Goetz in interview of which he took notes.

Little, Brown said that Goetz' notes "were not completely legible to anyone" but himself, and that in his collaboration with Hammer he had "read from them." The whole process was "recorded," the publisher asserted.

—By Alan Trusco

ce. In this way, South won
made seven trump tricks, the
diamonds tricks and the spade
ace, for a score of 850.

The only sure way to defeat
the contract was for East to take
the heart jack to win, thus plumb-
ing South from entering
dummy with a trump lead to take
the diamond finesse. Understand-
ing, he did not see the need for
the most unusual play. If
South did not choose to risk the
diamond finesse, and perhaps
own two tricks for a 500-point
penalty. He led the diamond of
the fifth trick and proceeded
with diamonds, a play that
could have succeeded if either
partner had begun with K x
diamonds.

NORTH
 ♠ 1078
 ♥ Q8564
 ♦ 5
 ♣ 8343
 EAST
 ♠ KQJ8842
 ♥ A10
 ♦ QK142
 ♣ AKQ1055
 SOUTH(D)
 ♠ A5
 ♥ KJ753
 ♦ AK1093
 ♣ 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East
 ♠ 7 4 Pass Pass
 ♥ Pass 5 Dbl.
 ♦ 8 Pass
 ♣ Pass

West led the spade king.



*I *DID* WASH 'EM' MAYBE I FOUND A NEW KIND OF DIRT.

هكذا من الأضواء

